

**Remarks**

Claims 27-49 were pending in the application. Claims 27-49 were rejected. Claims 41-49 are canceled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter recited therein. Claims 50-64 are added. Claims 27-40 and 50-64 are now pending in the application. Claims 27 and 52 are the independent claims. Reconsideration of the amended application is respectfully requested.

The examiner objected to the drawings because no extension lines were provided to show which reference characters correspond with which elements. Corrected drawing sheets are submitted in which extension lines are provided. The objection, therefore, should be withdrawn.

The examiner objected to claims 34 and 35 because of a noted informality. Claims 34 and 35 are amended to correct this informality. The objection, therefore, should be withdrawn.

The examiner rejected claims 27-49 as being anticipated by Ockelmann.

Independent claim 27 recites an apparatus for displaying luminous radiation on a shell of an aircraft. The apparatus includes at least one light source for producing luminous radiation, and at least one projection device for converting the luminous radiation into projectable luminous radiation. The at least one projection device is arranged in the interior of the shell, for projecting the luminous radiation through the interior onto the shell. The shell is translucent at least in portions, for making the projected luminous radiation visible from the outside. At least one lead-through is arranged at the shell of the aircraft for arranging of at least one turret, which is

translucent and sealed against the interior of the shell. The at least one projection device is exchangeably arranged in the at least one turret.

In contrast, Ockelmann discloses an aerial vehicle including scanners 17 that are mounted on the inner side 21 of the vehicle envelope, within tissue bags 22 that are sewn at predetermined positions of carrier ties 9 arranged on the envelope. Ockelmann does not disclose at least one lead-through arranged at the shell of the aircraft for arranging of at least one turret, which is translucent and sealed against the interior of the shell, and at least one projection device exchangeably arranged in the at least one turret, as recited in claim 27.

The examiner stated that Ockelmann discloses at least one lead-through, at 22, for optical cable 23, being arranged at the shell 7, 9 of the aircraft 1 for arranging of at least one turret 22, which is translucent and sealed against the interior of the shell (inherently from the cubes 22 in order to transmit a light beam from the scanner 17), and the at least one projection device 17 is exchangeably arranged in the at least one turret 22, citing Figures 1-5 and the translation at page 1, page 6 lines 20-31, and pages 7 and 8.

It is respectfully pointed out that the "cubes" 22 that the examiner identified as the claimed turrets are actually bags that are disposed completely within the interior of the envelope. The bags 22 are sewn at the carrier ties 9 which in turn are sewn to the envelope (from in the interior of the shell). The envelope 7 of the aircraft 1 consists of a tear-proof envelope tissue 8, which is as lightweight as possible and translucent. This envelope tissue 8 is provided with carrier ties 9 that form cross connections 10. The carrier ties 9 are sewn substantially equidistant from each other in parallel and vertical

directions in the envelope tissue 8. See column 4, lines 28-35; translation at page 6, line 30 through page 7, line 4.

Regarding the bags 22, Fig. 5 illustrates how the scanners 17 are mounted on the inner side 21 of the envelope. The tissue bags 22 are sewn at predetermined positions of the carrier ties 9. In these tissue bags 22, which have the form of cubes, the scanners 17 are fittingly sewn. See column 5, lines 30-45; translation at page 8, lines 13-16.

The scanners 17 are coupled via fiber optic cables 23 with the control device 16 and the laser bank 15. The fiber optic cables 23 are sewn in or at the carrier ties 9. A guide at the interior side 21 of the envelope is shown in Fig. 5. However, it is also possible and even advantageous to arrange the glass fiber cables 23 at the exterior side of the envelope. The fiber optic cable 23 goes, as shown in Fig. 3, to the gondola 12 at the bottom side 11 of the aircraft. See column 5, lines 35-43; translation at page 8, lines 18-24.

Thus, Ockelmann discloses fiber optic cables that are sewn in or at carrier ties of the envelope of the aircraft. Ockelmann also mentions that the fiber optic cables can be arranged at the outside of the envelope. However, Ockelmann does not disclose or suggest a lead-through arranged at the shell of the aircraft for arranging a turret, as recited in claim 27. Rather, as shown in Fig. 5, Ockelmann discloses bags 22 that are sewn to the carrier ties, and fiber optic cables 23 also sewn to the carrier ties 9 and brought to the bags 22; a turret arranged at a lead-through is not shown or suggested. Ockelmann also does not disclose or suggest that a turret arranged at a lead-through is sealed against the interior of the shell, also as recited in claim 27. Rather, Ockelmann discloses tissue bags

22 in which the scanners 17 are sewn; it is not disclosed or suggested that these tissue bags are sealed against the interior of the envelope. In fact, Fig. 5, which shows a tissue bag 22, demonstrates otherwise. As shown, the bag 22 is open to the interior of the envelope 7, and the cable 23 is lead to the bag 22 from the side, along a carrier tie 9. A lead-through is not disclosed, and would serve no purpose in the Ockelmann design.

As shown in Fig. 2 of the instant application, the lead-through 40 provides a via for the light guide 30, and also provides a location at which the turret 41 is arranged, as recited in claim 27. An advantage of arranging a turret at a lead-through as claimed is that the projector device that is disposed in the turret is easily accessible from the outside of the shell, so that it can be exchanged, for example, for service. Based on the Ockelmann disclosure, it appears necessary to partially destroy the envelope in order to replace a bag 22 or a scanner 17. This problem would be solved by the claimed invention, which Ockelmann does not disclose or suggest.

For at least the reasons noted above, Ockelmann does not anticipate the invention recited in claim 27, and provides no teachings leading one of skill in the art to modify the disclosed design so as to include the additional elements of claim 27. Claims 28-40 depend from claim 27, and therefore also are not anticipated by Ockelmann. The rejection of claims 27-40, therefore, should be withdrawn.

New claims 50 and 51 are added to recite in more detail aspects of the invention of claim 27. New claims 52-64 are added to recite different aspects of the invention. It is submitted that claims 50-64 are allowable over the cited reference.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that all objections and rejections have been overcome. It is therefore requested that the Amendment be entered, the claims allowed, and the case passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date

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